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The Milwee family

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THE MILWEE FAMILY

Compiled by
H. O. Durham, Jr.

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THE MILWEE FAMILY

Compiled By
H. O. DURHAM, JR.
CDR. SC, U. S. NAVY

Compilation of historical data on the Milwee family began in Richland County, South Carolina during July 1947. It commenced with a search of records in possession of the Secretary of State, Capitol Building South Carolina. Subsequent search of county records was continued by personal visits to Laurens, Anderson, Pickens, and Oconee Counties in South Carolina; Cass, Chatham, and Franklin Counties in Georgia; Chatham, Orange, Warren, Wake, and Vance Counties in North Carolina and Norfolk and Isle of Wight Counties in Virginia. Research performed on these visits included examination of records on file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; the State Capitol at Raleigh, North Carolina, Richmond, Virginia and Atlanta, Georgia, as well as libraries in Columbia, South Carolina and Norfolk, Virginia. Letters have been written to the National Archives, Washington, D. C.; The State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.; County officials in York County, Pennsylvania; to Mrs. F. L. Millwee of Route #3, Fort Cobb, Oklahoma and Mr. W. E. Milwee of Route #2, Boaz, Alabama. The latter two persons are the only living Millwee's with whom I have communicated. This work has resulted in my compiling 38 typewritten pages of records from the sources mentioned above. I am particularly indebted to my father, H. O. Durham, Sr., of Savannah, Georgia, my relatives, Mrs. J. Claude Hope of Commerce, Ga., and Newton Durham of Pickens, South Carolina, as well as Miss Elizabeth Webb, of Route #1, Williamston, South Carolina, Mr. E. J. D. Kay of Anderson, South Carolina and Mrs. F. H. Frost of Mocksville, North Carolina for furnishing dates, identifying names and providing much needed information for this study. The leadership, assistance, and guidance of Leonardo Andrea, Geanologist, of Columbia, South Carolina, has been invaluable in the promotion of this work. Supplements may be submitted from time to time if additional facts are discovered.

The Milwee's were Scotch Presbyterians who migrated to the North of Ireland, probably during the spread of the plantation system, in the reign of James I. This monarch confiscated six counties of the Province of Ulster, including Tyronne, Londonderry, Antrim Cavin and Sligo and then poured in English and Scotch colonist, leaving the natives only the poorest land to live on. These new settlers were an industrious class of farmers, mechanics, weavers and laborers and soon farms, homesteads, churches and mills rose amidst the desolate wilds.

Progress of the new immigrants was soon replaced by a feeling of discontent and unhappiness brought on by religious persecution and economic distress. Religious persecution was not only at the hands of the Irish

Catholics but also by the English Government under the Acts of Uniformity passed at the time of the Restoration of Charles II. Economic distress was brought about by the passing of an act during the reign of Charles II which prohibited all export trade between Ireland and the Colonies in North America and also prohibited the import of Irish cattle into England. Dreadful distress all over Ireland followed immediately, for the people could find no market for their produce. The populace then turned to raising sheep and producing wool with the result that a large woolen trade developed and became one of the chief industries of Ireland; whereupon the English merchants, in 1699, succeeded in having Parliament pass an act which forbade the export of woolen goods from Ireland and thus ruined the woolen trade. As a result, about 40,000 Protestant workmen were thrown out of work and reduced to poverty. The above circumstances were the main causes for the large scale immigration of Scotch-Irish to Pennsylvania, which continued on through 1751 but reached its peak in 1729.

An analysis of the data avilable on the Milwee family reveals that they were known as Millwee - Milwee and in one instance as Mulwee. Records in the National Archives shown that they migrated to Pennsylvania, circa 1740, from Ireland. It has been definitely established that at least one of the Milwee's (John) was born in Ireland, while his brother (William) was born in Pennsylvania. William is such a common family name and there are so many of them referred to in this study that a Roman number will be used after each William for identification purposes. There is no record of where the Father, William (I) was born, but presumably from in Ireland. The facts indicate that the Milwee's settled in either Lancaster or York (detached from Lancaster in 1749) Counties. The genealogical librarian of the Pennsylvania Library advises that there was a large immigration of Scotch-Irish to Lancaster County between the years 1735-1741. They were driven off by the Indians and later most of them returned but were again driven away because the title to their land had not been perfected. Many of these settlers migrated to the South and to the Southwest, due chiefly to the influx of the Germans but also to the fact that an order had been given to grant no more land to the Irish on the east side of the river and to encourage those who were located in that region to move elsewhere. The Milwee's left Pennsylvania sometime between 1753 and 1772 as evidenced by the fact that William (III) was born in Pennsylvania in 1753 and his brother, John, purchased land in Laurens County, South Carolina in 1772. It appears that the Milwee's moved directly from Pennsylvania to South Carolina since a search of state and county records in both Virginia and North Carolina fails to reveal any evidence of them having lived in these states circa 1772. There was evidently some close association between the Milwee, Entrekin, Dunlap and Hudgins families since available state, county and federal records show that these families were living together in Pennsylvania

and then they all show up together in Laurens and Anderson Counties, South Carolina. It is highly probable that they moved together. As a matter of fact, the will of William Milwee bequeaths funds to John Entrekin, to his daughter, Margaret Milwee Dunlap and to his grandson, William Hudgins. This is prima facie evidence that they were either related or closely connected.

William Millwee (I) (evidently a very old man) executed his will in Camden District, South Carolina on 26 September 1784 and it was probated 28 November 1784. No wife is named and his only known child, William (II) died during January 1784. He did not state the relationship of any of the persons to whom he willed his estate as follows:-

> "The children of Mary Ervin and Robert McMullin, John McMullin, Sarah McMullin and Agnes McMullin if they will come here within two years and fetch with them the proof that they are the children of Mary and Robert. If they do not come then their portion will go to John, James and William Milwee."

The will further stated "bury me at Deep Creek in Craven County and pay the man who makes my coffin a gold guinea". The "children of Mary and Robert" failed to show up within two years and Camden County Court Records show that "three grandsons, James and William of 96th District, South Carolina and John of North Carolina signed for their share in place of their deceased father".

William Milwee (II), son of the above William Millwee, first appears in South Carolina when he obtains an original land grant of 200 acres of land on the waters of Bush River (present Laurens County) in Craven County, from George III, King of England. This grant was certified on 8 July 1774 and granted on 9 September 1774, adjoining the lands of John Dunlap, John Milwee and Williamson. This is the first and only grant of land to any Milwee in South Carolina before the Revolution. The number of acres granted indicates that William Millwee had a wife and one dependent under the age of 16. After the Revolution, William Millwee subsequently took additional grants of land as follows:

250 acres on 26 Mill Creek on 15 October 1784
300 acres on Savannah River on 15 October 1784
340 acres on Beaverdam Creek on 6 February 1786
354 acres on 23 Mile Creek on 6 February 1786

William Millwee (II) executed his will on 26 January 1784 but there is no probate date. Since he is not listed in his father's will, probated 28 November 1784, it may be assumed that he died between January and November 1784. His will, recorded in Will Book A-1, Pages 7 and 8, Laurens County, South Carolina lists his heirs as:-

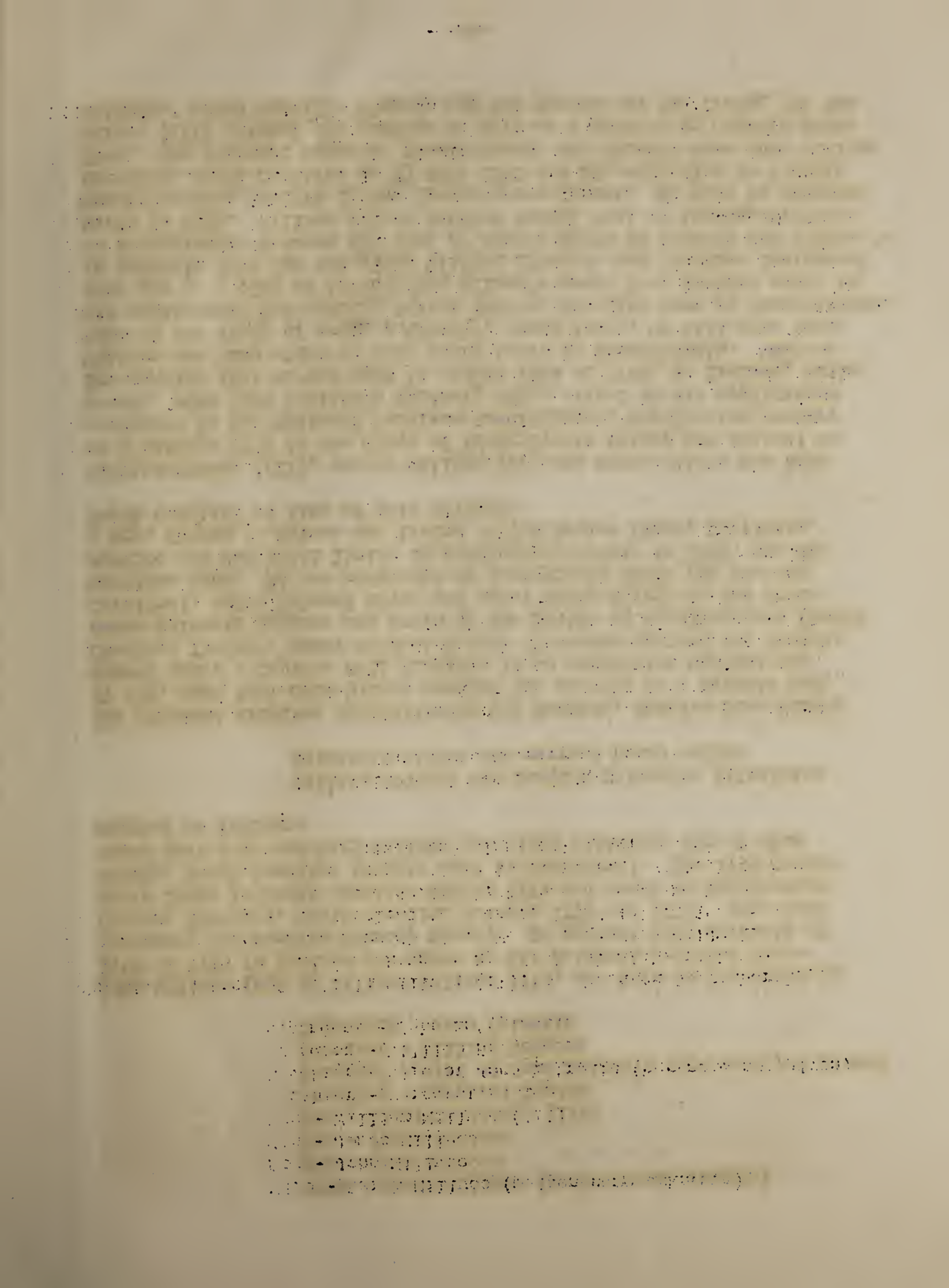
Wife - Sarah Millwee (maiden name unknown)
Son - John Millwee
Son - James Millwee
Son - William Millwee (III)
Daughter - Margaret Dunlap
Daughter - wife of John Entrekin (her name not given)
Grandson - William Hudgins
Dependent - John Entrekin

John Millwee (son of William Millwee (II), was born on September 15, 1744 or 1745 in Ireland (as shown by his National Archives Revolutionary War Pension Summary Sheet). He married Mary Caldwell of Laurens District, South Carolina between 1770 and 1775. They sold their lands in South Carolina during 1774 and moved to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (county seat is Charlotte). The 1790 Census shows that John and Mary Millwee had eight children, two of whom married as follows:

William Millwee who married Catherine Kilpatrick
Elizabeth Milwee who married Henry Walker

The National Archives Revolutionary War Records, Pension Case Number 57 256, show that John Milwee entered the service as a private and served under a Captain Neil Morrison in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians; under Colonel George Alexander against the Tories; under Colonels Huggins and Erwin in the Battle of Handling Rock (South Carolina); under Colonel Davie and under Major Harris in the North Carolina Line. He was pensioned on Certificate 16544 for his war service and was still living in Mecklenburg County in 1833, age 88. A Mrs. Thomas L. Milwee was living at 842 Henley Place, Charlotte, North Carolina at time of this writing.

William Milwee (III), son of William (II) and Sarah Milwee was born on 8 October 1753 in the State of Pennsylvania (place not stated) as evidenced by his National Archives Revolutionary War Pension Summary Sheet. Note that William's brother, John, stated in his application for pension that he was born in either 1744 or 1745, in Ireland, while William was born eight or nine years later in Pennsylvania. When we take up the study of another brother, named James, we will note that his application for pension stated that he was also born in Pennsylvania. This may be a clue as to when the Milwee's moved from Ireland since it is probable that the two elder William Milwee's and families immigrated to Pennsylvania between the time of John's birth in 1744-45 and William's birth in 1753. William Milwee married Martha Neal of Laurens District, South Carolina in 1776 in the Presbyterian Church. He died in Anderson District, South Carolina on 15 July 1840 and his wife died on 4 April 1842. The National Archives Revolutionary War Records show that William Milwee (III) entered the service in 1775 as a private in Captain James Williams' South Carolina Company and was present at the firing "of the



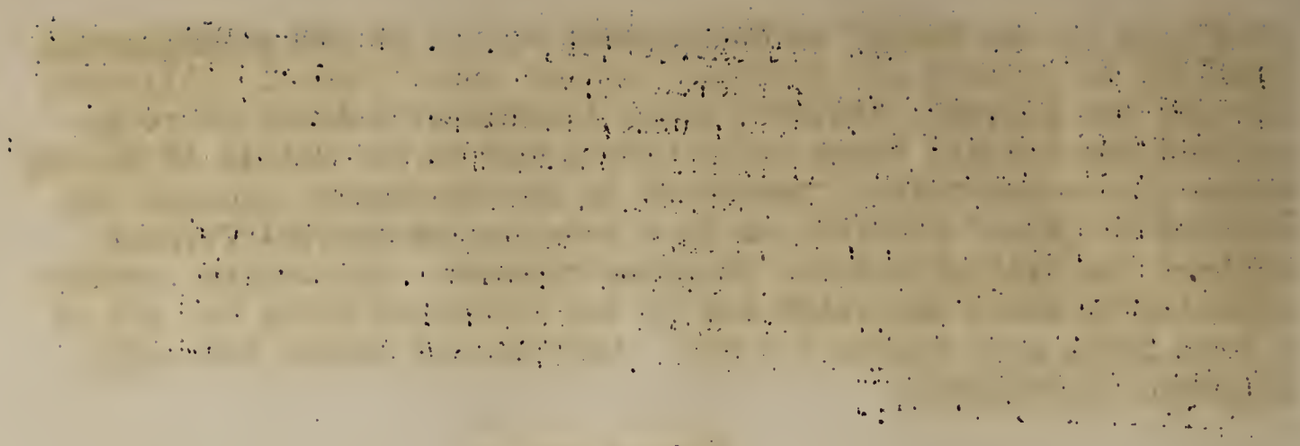
first gun in the South" at Charleston, S. C. He was subsequently promoted to Captain and rendered service under Colonel Williamson against the Cherokee Indians; under Lieutenant Colonel McCreary against the Tories; under Major Williamson in the Battle of Stono; under Lieutenant Colonel Henderson in the engagement against the British at Hayes' Station and as a Major under General Pickens against the British and the Cherokee Indians. His entire service amounted to about two years and he was pensioned under the act of 7 June 1832, case number W 9 200. William and Martha had eight children as follows:-

Samuel Milwee
John Milwee
William Milwee
Mary Milwee
Sarah Milwee
Nancy Milwee
Martha Milwee
Elizabeth Milwee

Samuel Milwee (son of William (III) and Martha) was born 26 September 1795 and died 11 February 1855. He married Sophia C. Brewster of Anderson County, South Carolina (date unknown) and she died in Dallas, Texas while visiting her daughter. Their children are as follows:

* - Martha E. Milwee - married Newton Harper (21 Oct. 1847)
Margaret A. Milwee - married Gambrell Breazeale
*** - John Milwee - never married - Cavalry 1st Regiment- Company F - CSA
**** - Dr. William B. Milwee - married (1) Sarah Ann William (2) Mrs. Cleopatra McCasban Dawtin
Mary Jane - married George M. Reed
* - Frances Pallic Milwee - married David Jones
* - Nancy Milwee - married J. O. Jones
* - Samuel Blake Milwee - unknown
** - James H. Milwee - unknown - Infantry 1st Regulars Regiment, Company A, CSA
Theodore Hyson Milwee - unknown
Sophia A. Milwee - married West Lewis
* - Robert A. B. Milwee - unknown
Theodore F. Milwee - unknown - Infantry, Orrs Regiment, Company K, CSA

* - Moved to Texas shortly after the War Between the States (Civil War)
** - Moved to Kentucky
*** - John Milwee born 29 August 1833 was an artist and died 29 November 1861 as a result of wounds sustained in the War Between the States.



**** - Was a well known and prominent physician of Greenwood, S.C.

John Milwee (son of William (III) and Martha) is believed to have married Sarah Dalrymple and they moved to Cass County, George in 1830. This county was subsequently renamed Bartow. John Milwee executed his will on 30 April 1860 (recorded in Deed Book A - Pages 276-277); it was probated 11 September 1866 and recorded on 6 November 1866. His will listed the following children:-

Elizabeth Milwee
Melissa Milwee
Nancy Milwee
Margaret Milwee
Matilda Milwee
Sophie Milwee
James H. Milwee
Samuel N. Milwee
Hiram Penn (son-in-law)

and stated in part "that I especially will and desire that the residence which I now occupy with all lands and outbuildings shall remain as a permanent home for my daughters as long as any of them shall desire." The 1850 Census of Cass County, Georgia listed four additional children, namely: John, Mary, William and Sarah. It is possible that either Mary or Sarah was the wife of the Hiram Penn mentioned above. A search of the Court of Ordinary Records in Cass County reveals that the final survivor of this family was Matilda S. Milwee (maiden lady) who died in June 1903 and whose estate was sold at public auction to R. H. A. Ellis on 1 July 1903.

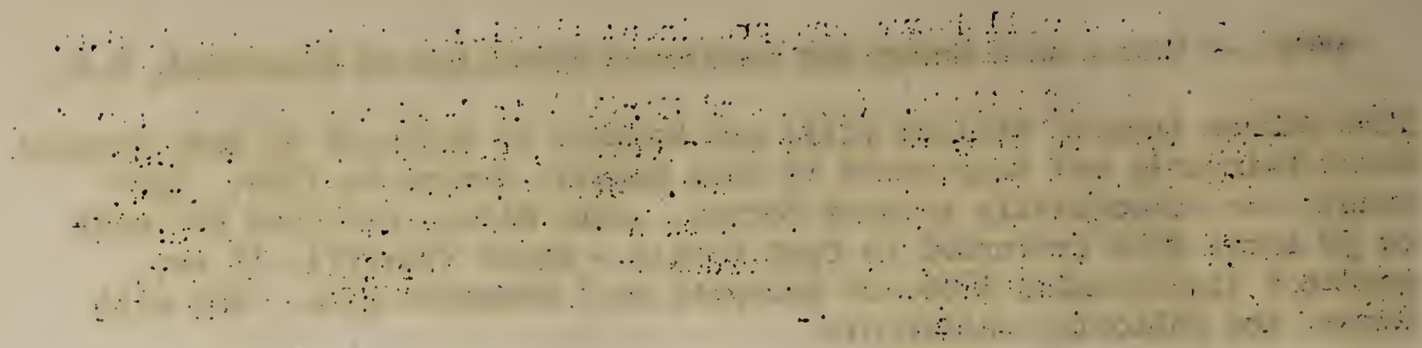
William Milwee (IV), (son of William (III) and Martha) never married and was living with his single sister, Elizabeth Milwee, in 1850. Dates of their births and deaths are unknown.

Mary Milwee (daughter of William (III) and Martha) married Manning Pool. (Date unknown).

Sarah Milwee (daughter of William (III) and Martha) married Moody Hunnicutt. (Date unknown).

Nancy Milwee (daughter of William (III) and Martha) married James Dalrymple. (Date unknown). He was the son of Samuel and Sarah Pollock Dalrymple.

Martha Milwee (daughter of William (III) and Martha) was born 10 March 1797 and died 20 January 1858. She married John Barksdale (date unknown) who was born 28 November 1791 and died 7 August 1858.



James Milwee, son of William (II) and Sarah Milwee, was born in Pennsylvania as evidenced by his National Archives Revolutionary War Pension Summary Sheet but the place and date were not stated. He married Margaret Hudgins of Laurens District, S. C. in 1777 and died in Anderson District, South Carolina on 29 May 1813. She died on 30 October 1840, in Walker County, Alabama, probably while living with her son, John H. Milwee. The National Archives Revolutionary War Records show that James Milwee entered the service in 1777 and was discharged as a Captain in Colonel Anderson's South Carolina Regiment after serving several years. The records of the Historical Commission of the State of South Carolina show that he served as a Captain before and after the reduction of Charleston and also furnished supplies and live stock for the revolutionary forces. He was an extensive and prosperous landowner, at one time holding title to 10,192 acres of land, mostly in Pendleton and Abbeville Districts.

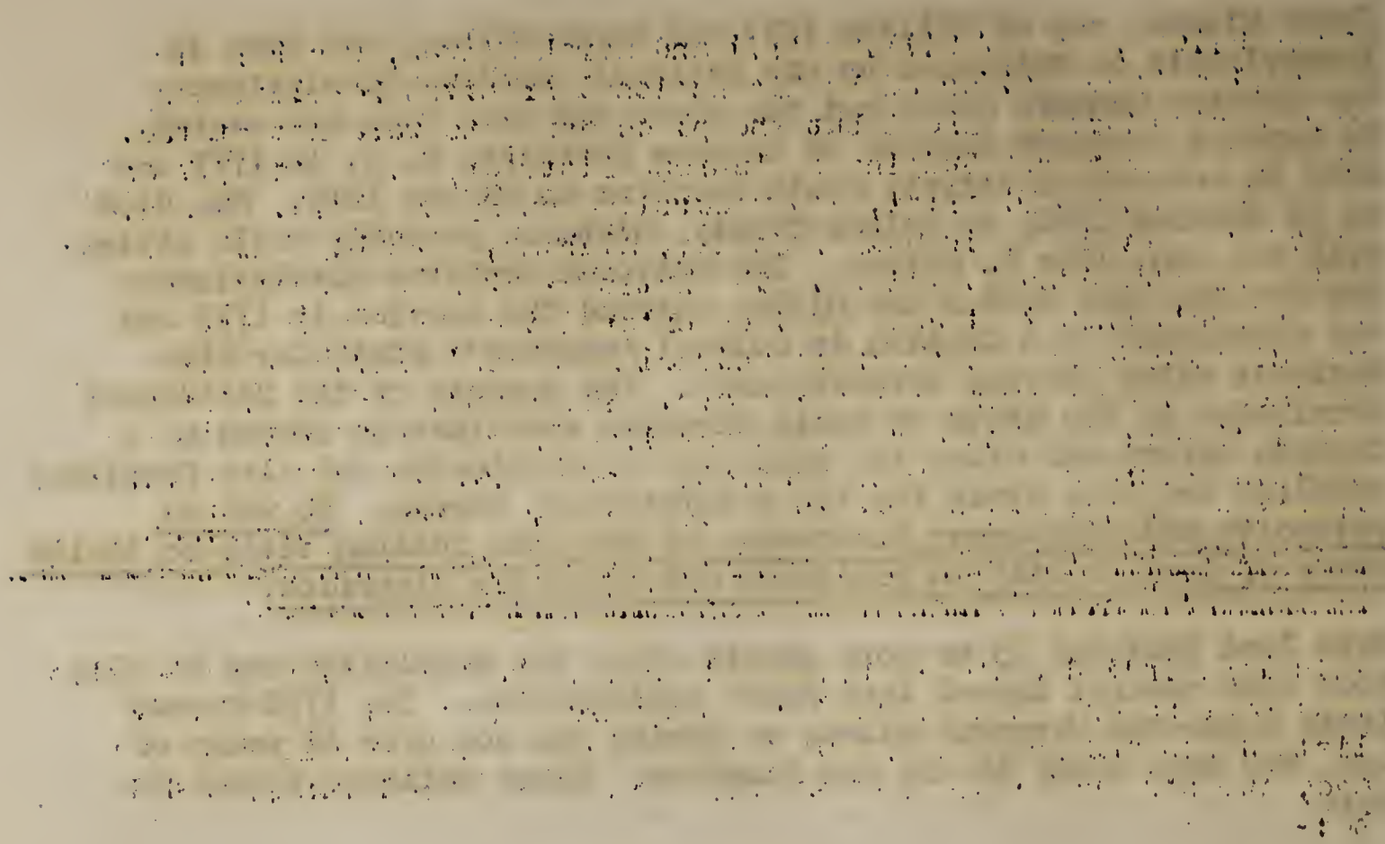
This land included 15 or more grants after the Revolution and he also took over several lapsed land grant applications. The 1790 Census lists James and Margaret Milwee as having one son over 16 years of age, two sons under 16 and one daughter. These children proved to be:-

William Milwee
Margaret Milwee
John H. Milwee
Ambrose Milwee

Lands which belonged "to the late James Milwee" were sold to Aaron Guyton, in Anderson County, South Carolina on 19 November 1818 and the deed was signed by:

Margaret Milwee, widow of James Milwee
Ambrose Milwee, child
Margaret, wife of John C. Anderson
John H. Milwee

Other lands were sold by the Estate of the late James Milwee to William Anderson, Anderson County, South Carolina on 19 November 1818 and in the deed Margaret Milwee states that she is the widow of James Milwee and mother of Ambrose Milwee, with dower by his wife, Nancy Milwee. James Milwee's Pension Summary Sheet states that in 1851 his only surviving children were AMBROSE MILWEE, age 60 and WILLIAM MILWEE, age 62, who were then residing in Franklin County, Georgia. Mention was also made of their sister (Margaret Milwee Anderson) who had moved to Missouri and was dead. There was no will or administrator for James Milwee upon his death (1813) but since all of his children were of age, it is probable that his estate was settled within themselves.



William Milwee (V), son of James and Margaret Milwee, was born 1787-88 in Laurens District, S. C. He moved to Franklin County, Georgia prior to 1830 and the 1830 Census shows him in that county with a wife (Clarissa) and one daughter between 10 and 15 years old. The Georgia State Archives have a record of the "Final Return of Colonel Thomas Morris, Administrator upon the Estate of William Milwee, deceased" being filed on 3 August 1859. No mention is made of any survivors so it is probable that William Milwee (V) survived his wife and brother, Ambrose. The 1860 Census more or less substantiates the reasoning by failing to list any Milwee's as living in Franklin County, Georgia.

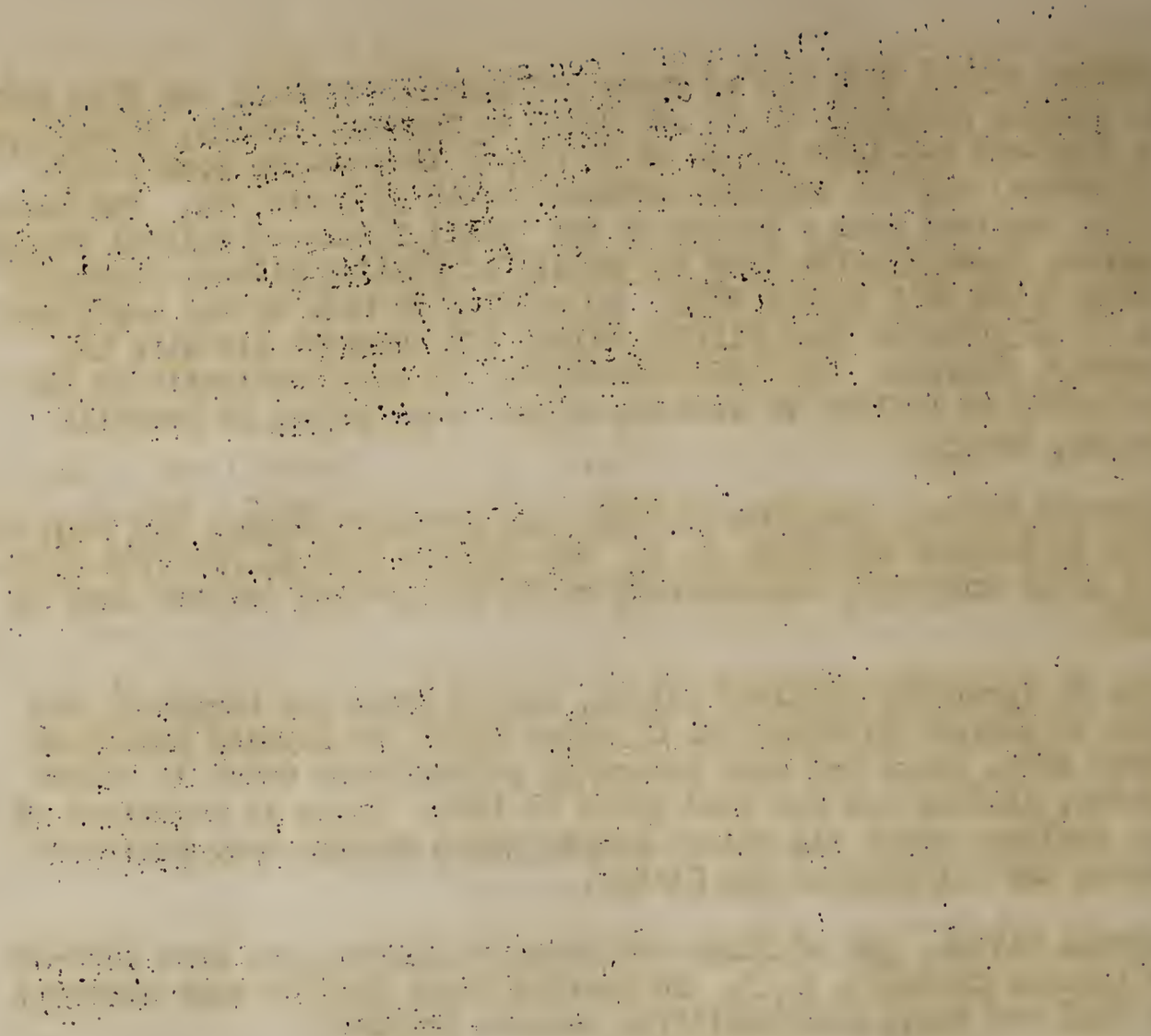
Margaret Milwee, daughter of James and Margaret Milwee, was born circa 1790 in Laurens District, S. C. She married John C. Anderson (date and place unknown); subsequently moved to Missouri and was dead by 1851.

John H. (probably Hudgins) Milwee, son of James and Margaret, was born in Laurens District, S. C. circa 1790. He married Elizabeth (last name, place and date unknown); subsequently moved to Walker County, Alabama and was dead prior to 1840. There is no record of any children since all Walker County Court records were destroyed during the War Between the States.

Ambrose Milwee, son of James and Margaret Milwee, was born 1789-90 in Laurens District, S. C. He married Nancy (maiden name unknown) in 1818 and their known children were as follows:

Sarah A. Milwee
Harriett Milwee
Nancy Milwee
Margaret Milwee
Martha Milwee
James Milwee
M. Jane Milwee

Nancy Milwee died between 1844 and 1850 and James died between 1851 and 1859; probably in Franklin County, Georgia. He had for reasons unknown been in the habit of moving back and forth between Anderson County, S. C. and Franklin County, Georgia (a distance of about 60 miles) as evidenced by the 1820 census showing he and his family in Anderson County, S. C.; the 1830 census showed them in Franklin County, Ga.; the 1840 census placed them back in Anderson County and after Nancy died the family disintegrated. During those migrations, two children, Nancy and Harriett, were born in Georgia, while Sarah, Martha, Margaret, James and Jane were born in South Carolina. The 1850 census placed Ambrose living alone in Anderson County and his children scattered as follows:-



Sarah A. Milwee, age 27, was married to (date unknown) and living with Hugh G. Whitaker, age 29, in Anderson District, South Carolina. They had a two years old son, William P. Whitaker, and also living with them were Harriett Milwee, age 20, and her brother, James A. Milwee, age 6. No further records concerning Harriett have been located.

Nancy Milwee, age 16, was living in the home of Luton and Bede Brady who were the immediate neighbors of the Hugh G. Whitaker's in Anderson District. The census does not show the Brady's as having any children of their own living with them in 1850. No further records concerning Nancy have been located.

Margaret Milwee, age 26, was married to (date unknown) and living with David H. Drennan, age 28, in Anderson District, South Carolina. They had a six years old son, Samuel A. Drennan, and a three years old daughter, Nancy Elizabeth Drennan, in 1850. Also living with them was Margaret's sister, Martha Milwee, age 20, and twin of Harriett. No further records concerning Martha have been located. All of the above mentioned Whitaker's, Milwee's and Drennan's lived a short distance from the residence of Samuel Milwee in Brushy Creek Township, near Pisgah Church. Margaret and David H. Drennan later had additional children, the total of all including:-

Frances Ann Drennan - married Eldred Jefferson Davis Kay
Charles Drennan - married Turbyfield
Samuel Drennan - moved to Texas
Ira D. Drennan - married Alice (last name unknown)
Sarah Drennan - married Luke Taylor and moved to Fife, Georgia
Nancy Elizabeth Drennan - died single and buried at Union Grove,

and another son whose first name is unknown. Margaret Milwee Drennan and David H. Drennan are buried at Union Grove, near Williamston, S. C. Mr. Eldred Jefferson Davis Kay, husband of Frances Ann Drennan, an aged gentleman of Anderson, S. C. states that Nancy Milwee (wife of Ambrose) died shortly after her last child, James, was born. He further stated that the father died some few years later and that all the Milwee children were left as orphans and that their mother was named Nancy. Mr. Kay further stated that James Milwee, son of Ambrose and Nancy, lived with him sometime after the turn of the century and shortly before his death. This fact was verified by his daughter, Mrs. F. H. Frost, of Mocksville, N. C. The children of Frances Ann Drennan and E. J. D. Kay include:-

Maude I. Kay - married John C. Graffin - Honea Path, S. C.
Frank L. Kay - died single
Alice I. Kay - married Robert Lee Henderson
Mable Kay - married Robert F. Haddon - Greenville, S. C.
Evelyn Kay - married Fergus H. Frost - Mocksville, N. C.
Sidney C. Kay - married Elva Coleman

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Vivian Kay - married Frank O. Martin - Sumter, S. C.
Helen Kay - married Liston B. Smith - Savannah, Ga.
Reginald Kay - married Margaret McCoy
Eleanor G. Kay - married David M. Wood - Atlanta, Ga.
Edna Louise Kay - married John I. Kidd

James A. Milwee, age 6, was living with his sister, Sarah Milwee Whitaker, in 1850 in Anderson District, S. C. He never married and was a printer by trade, working for numerous papers in Honea Path and Anderson, S. C. and in Atlanta, Georgia. At one time he was associated with Mr. Ed Kirby of Cumming, Georgia in publishing the Forsyth County Journal. James A. Milwee was a steady visitor with his sister, Jane Milwee Durham, and her husband, A. B. Durham, in Forsyth County, Georgia and is remembered by many of their children. He was born in 1844 and died in Anderson County, S. C. about 1906. The record of war service of Company "L", Palmetto Sharpshooters, South Carolina Infantry, taken from the files of the South Carolina Historical Commission, show that James Ambrose Milwee enlisted at at Anderson, S. C. on 14 April 1861 and fought the entire war with this company. This outfit was part of General Longstreet's Army and fought in many great battles, including 1st and 2nd Manassas, Seven Pines, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Petersburg and Richmond. The company finally surrendered with Lee at Appomattox Court House and a copy of part of its war record is attached.

M. Jane Milwee, age 11, was living with John F. Mulligan, age 28, and his wife, Louisa Watson Mulligan, age 31, in 1850. These Mulligans were living in Anderson County, S. C. but their relationship to the Milwee's (if any) has not been determined. They had one son, John W. Mulligan, age 5; one daughter, Amanda Mulligan, age 3, and one daughter, Harriett Milwee Mulligan, age 3 months.

The Keowee Courier, issue of 21 August 1858, states that Andrew B. Durham was married on 15 August 1858 to Miss Martha Jane Milwee by Thomas H. Boggs. Andrew (Archibald) Benson Durham (son of Charles and Rebecca Young Durham) was born in Pickens County, S. C. on 1 February 1835 and died on 23 January 1932. He executed a deed for 100 acres of land, with dower by his wife, M. Jane Milwee, to William L. Rogers of Pickens County, S. C. on 7 August 1869 and subsequently moved to Forsyth County, Georgia. Martha Jane Milwee was a member of Enon Baptist Church in Pickens County, S. C. and on 17 September 1879 she transferred her church membership to Friendship Baptist Church in Forsyth County, Georgia. Records of the latter church show that Martha Jane Milwee was born on 7 May 1838 and died 24 April 1899. A. B. Durham later married Elizabeth Bryant who was born on 18 March 1877 and died on 12 December 1917. Both wives are buried in Friendship Church Cemetery, Forsyth County, Georgia. A. B. Durham served in Company "K", 6th South Carolina Cavalry, 1st Regiment,

Confederate States Army. He enlisted as a private on 1 July 1862 at Pickens, South Carolina and transferred to Company "E" on 1 February 1863. He was sent to Adams Run Hospital on 23 June 1863 and was detached at Regimental Hospital, Camp Simkins, as cook on 15 August 1863. Children of Andrew (Archibald) Benson Durham and Martha Jane Durham are as follows:

Charles Lawrence Durham
James Benson Durham
Earl Anderson Durham
Wade Hampton Durham
Sarah Anna Durham
Julius Orlando R. Durham
Marcus E. (Doc.) Durham
Alice Bessie Durham
Henry Oscar Durham

Charles Lawrence Durham (son of A. B. and M. Jane) was born 20 December 1859 and died 30 April 1938. He married Samantha Virginia Hawkins of Forsyth County, Georgia on 2 September 1881.

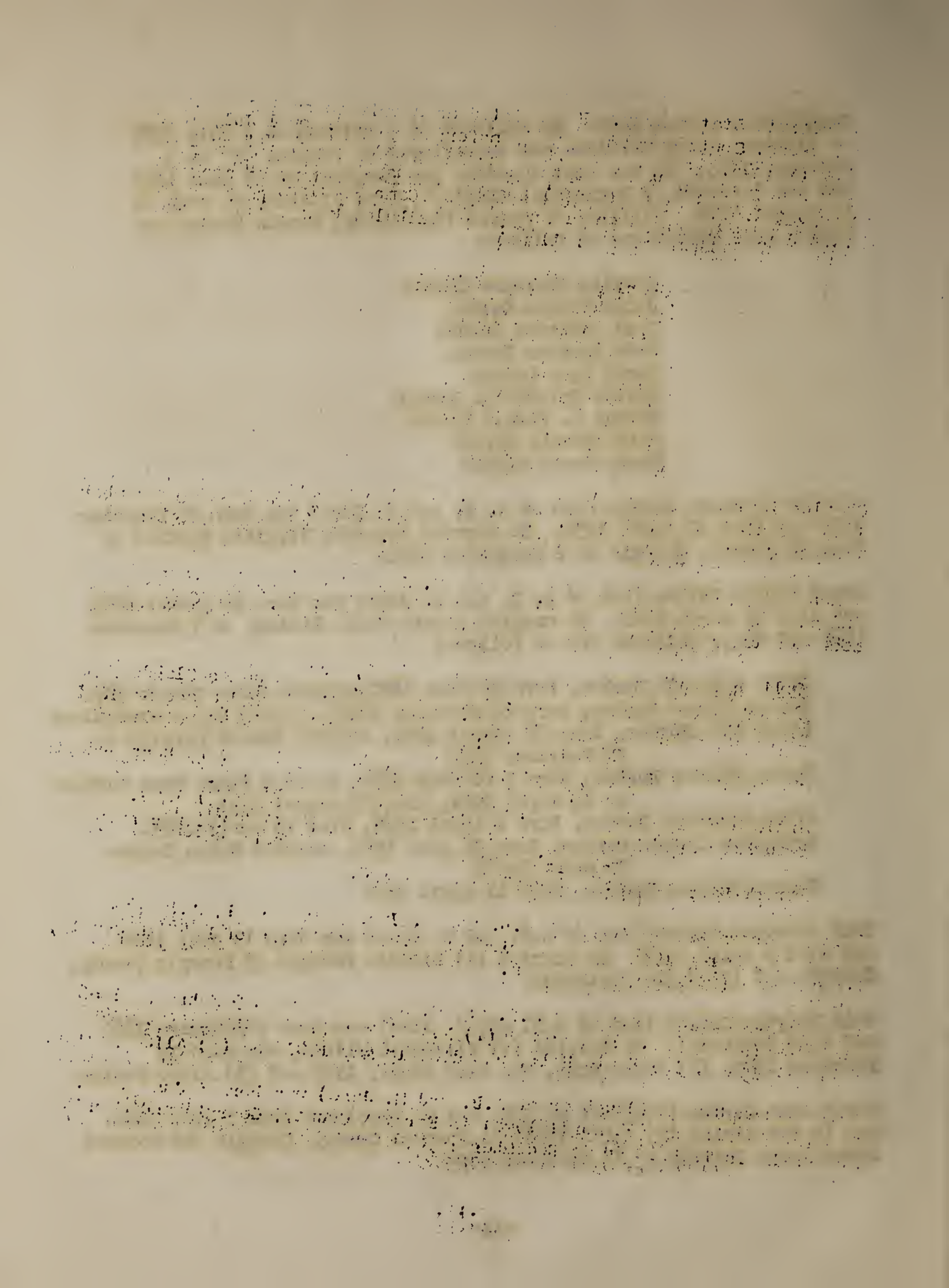
James Benson Durham (son of A. B. and M. Jane) was born 18 August 1861 and died 14 March 1948. He married Cassie Viola Lindsey on 7 December 1884 and their children are as follows:

Ollie Gertrude Durham, born 22 June 1890, married James Claude Hope
Bonner Milwee Durham, born 26 November 1892, married Grace Strickland
Ethel Vera Durham, born 24 August 1894, married Edward Merritt on 28 February 1915
Macon Lindsey Durham, born 3 October 1896, married Clara Bess Suddeth on 21 March 1921, died 28 August 1931
Artie Masdelle Durham, born 1 April 1898, died 18 April 1899.
Broughton Grogan Durham, born 26 June 1903, married Helen Barnes 29 March 1930.
Forest Hallman Durham, born 11 April 1907

Earl Anderson Durham (son of A.B. and M. Jane) was born 15 July 1864 and died 5 March 1938. He married (1) Othella Edwards of Forsyth County, Georgia and (2) Orpha Westbrook.

Wade Hampton Durham (son of A.B. and M. Jane) was born 9 February 1866 and died (unknown). He married (1) Elizabeth Wilson, who died 12 February 1905, (2) Nanie Holt, who died 18 May 1907 and (3) Alice Fowler.

Sarah Anna Durham (daughter of A.B. and M. Jane) was born 3 June 1868. She is now living (25 April 1948) in Forsyth County, Georgia and married James Lewis Tribble on 13 December 1894.



Julius Orlando R. Durham (son of A.B. and M. Jane) was born 15 September 1872 and died 9 January 1898. He married Mattie Edwards (date unknown), who died 23 May 189?.

Marcus E. (Doc.) Durham (son of A.B. and M. Jane) was born 2 October 1874 and is now (25 April 1948) living in Atlanta, Georgia. He married Hansell Hunt (date unknown), who was born 22 July 1878 and died 22 December 1909.

Alice Bessie Durham (daughter of A.B. and M. Jane) was born December 1879 and is now (25 April 1948) living in Atlanta, Georgia. She married Berry C. Hawkins (date unknown).

Henry Oscar Durham (son of A.B. and M. Jane) was born 25 July 1878 and is now (25 April 1948) living at 2012 Whitaker Street, Savannah, Ga. He married Helena Tietjen of Savannah, who was born 8 July 1886 and who passed away 12 July 1932. She is buried in Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia. Their children as follows:

Henry Oscar Durham, Jr., born 7 October 1906, married Frances Lucille Corbett, Columbia, South Carolina, 7 August 1934. Children: Dale Corbett Durham, born 11 February 1942 and Ann Tietjen Durham, born 12 October 1944.

Margaret Milwee Durham, born 6 February 1910, married Joseph Mose Cafiero, Savannah, Georgia, 20 May 1935, born 3 February 1906. Children: Joseph Mose Cafiero, Jr., born 16 August 1937.

Helena Tietjen Durham, born 31 December 1911, married James Harrison, Jr., 4 July 1938, born 24 December 1908. Children: James Harrison, III, born 2 March 1945.

Children of Archibald B. Durham and Elizabeth Bryant are as follows:-

Joseph Terrell Durham
Agnes May Durham
Harvey Jordon Durham
Cassie Viola Durham

Joseph T. Durham, (son of A.B. and Elizabeth) was born 13 September 1902 and is now (25 April 1948) living in Alpharetta, Georgia. He married Jessie Vera Shirley who was born in Milton County, Georgia on 4 February 1900. Their children are as follows:-

Mary Ellen Durham, born 26 October 1926
Margie Nell Durham, born 3 January 1929
Betty Joe Durham, born 9 September 1931
Jacquline Louise Durham, born 14 July 1934
Jessie Donald Durham, born 4 April 1940

Agnes May Durham (daughter of A. B. and Elizabeth) was born 14 July 1900 and died 20 June 1928. I have no further data.

Harvey Jordon Durham (daughter of A.B. and Elizabeth) was born 22 September 1904. No other data available.

Cassie Viola Durham (daughter of A.B. and Elizabeth) was born 2 December 1909. No other data available.

C
O
P
Y

SGT. JAMES AMBROSE MILLWEE

Enlisted at Anderson, S. C. on 14 April 1861

RECORD OF WAR SERVICE OF COMPANY "L", PALMETTO SHARPSHOOTERS, SOUTH CAROLINA COMMENCING DECEMBER 1861 AND CLOSING AT LEE'S SURRENDER AT APPOMATOX COURT HOUSE

The Company was organized by Captain William Anderson from the re-enlisted men of the 4th Regiment, CA, Volunteers at Camp Taylor, near Orange Court House, Virginia, and mustered into service by Major J. H. Whitner, 29th March 1862. This organization went into effect on the 16th day of April 1862, at Camp three miles north of Richmond. On the 16th day of April, Capt. William Anderson was elected Major of Col. Jenkins Regiment of Sharpshooters and the Company went into this Regiment under the present Company Officers. The Regiment marched to Richmond 17 April 1862 and embarked for Lebanon Church, near Yorktown, Va., landing and marching 6 miles on the night of the 17th of April. Was two days on picket duty at Dam No. 2. Was in the engagement at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; posted in Fort Magruder. The Captain and one private were slightly wounded. Upon the retreat of our Army from Williamsburg, May 6, 1862, the 2nd Brigade (General R. H. Anderson) took post on the nine mile road to Richmond. A statement of the scouts, marches, distance, changes of station, etc., is lost by reason of the death of the 1st Sergt. of this Company. This Company was in the battle of the Seven Pines, 31 May 1862 and had 3 men killed and 23 wounded. In the battle of Gainesville, on the 27th June, 10 men of the Company were wounded. In the engagement at Frasiers Farm, 30th June, the Company had 3 men killed and 18 men wounded. The Company carried 62 men into the actions around Richmond and in those above mentioned; lost a total of 6 killed and 51 wounded. Among the latter are the Capt. and 1st and 2nd Lieutenants.

The Company left Camp near Richmond for Gordonsville on the Central Railroad, 14th August 1862, where we camped until the 17th, when the Regiment marched down the Fredericksburg road 15 miles, turned to the left and guarded the Rapidan River. Marched thence to the Rappahannock River and up to it, skirmishing with the enemy along its banks until we crossed near the mountains and camped at Thoroughfare Gap, on the Hough at Gap Railroad and reached the plains of Manassas along the Turnpike, beyond Gainesville, on Friday, 29th August. In the action of the 30th of August the Company lost one private killed and had 5 wounded. Thence we marched to Leesburg by way of Germantown and Drainesville and crossed into Maryland on the 6th of September, fording the Potomac River. We reached Fredericktown City on the 8th and destroyed the Railroad bridge over the Monocady River on the

B and O Railroad. We marched on the 10th and passed through Middletown, Boonesboro and Funckstown to Hagers Town on the National Turnpike, reaching the latter on 13th of September. On the 14th of September we marched back to Boonesboro and engaged in the battle of South Mountain without damage. We marched to Sharpsburg on the 15th of September and engaged the enemy until the night of the 17th. On the 18th we buried our dead, and relieved the wounded. We crossed the Potomac into Virginia without a fight. On the 21st we marched up to near Martinsburg and bivouacked until the 27th of September when we left for the neighborhood of Winchester by way of Binters Hill and camped at Hopewell Church 6 miles north of Winchester, on the 28th, having marched several hundred miles. On the 28th of October we left for Culpepper Court House, Va., by way of Front Royal, reaching the latter on the 31st October, making a march of 68 miles in three days.

This company was with the Regiment and Brigade in the arduous and disagreeable march from Fredericksburg to this place (name not mentioned), encountering rain, snow and much mud most of the way. The march was made in the dead of winter, a distance of near seventy miles, leaving Fredericksburg the 18th of February 1863 and practically enduring cold and privation in the bivouac and on the road. We marched from Chester Depot on the road between Richmond and Petersburg on the 1st of March 1863 and arrived at Petersburg the same day. We left Petersburg on the 9th of March for Black Water. Four days brought us to our destination at Franklin Station, a distance of 65 miles from Chester. On the 17th of March we repelled a charge made by the enemies calvary with complete success, suffering only 1 slightly wounded. We left Franklin on the 1st of April for Suffolk, Va., 21 miles away and held our position with place closely hemmed in on the Western Side of 22 days. We finally left at our leisure and took position again at Franklin Station, Black Water. We left this vicinity on the 3rd of May 1863 and evacuated Franklin on 15 June, after withstanding a heavy shelling from the enemy and left for Weldon, N. C. We returned from Weldon to Black Water on the 18th of June to meet the enemy who were reported as still hovering around that region. We left for Petersburg on the 22nd and encamped until 28th June, when we removed from this Camp to aid in repelling the advance of Generals Dix and Peck upon the City of Richmond. On the 1st of July we were carried to Bottoms Bridge on the Chickahominy to drive off a Brigade of Yankees who were on a marauding expedition. We were entirely successful in accomplishing our mission without loss. On the 12th of Sept. 1863, the Company, together with its regiment left Petersburg, Va. for Tenn. After a wearisome trip of several days we jointed the division of General Hood at Red House Ford about ½ mile from Chattanooga. We immediately took up a line of march right after the enemy in the direction of Chattanooga. On the 23rd we drove the enemy from and got full possession of Lookout Mountain. On the night of 24 Sept. we were detailed to seize a bridge that would have been advantageous (in some respects) to have in our possession. We attacked

but were unsuccessful. From 25 September to 25 October 1863 we did picket duty only. On the 25th of October were ordered to take 3 days emergency rations and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. On the 28th, late in the afternoon, we got the expected orders to move at 10 o'clock that night. At 11 PM we were in line of battle along the north bank of Lookout Creek. We moved down and engaged the enemy strongly posted along the railroad and on Raccoon Mountain. We returned to Camp early on the morning of 28 October and have been quiet since. We marched 15 miles on the night of the fight and the engagement lasted over 2 hours at 100 yards distance. The Brigade expended over 40,000 rounds of ammunition and lost some 360 men killed, wounded and missing.

On the night of the 5th of November 1863 we moved from Lookout Mountain and after a dark and muddy march of 6 miles we bivouacked on Missionary Ridge. We then marched to Cleveland about 40 miles from Lookout Mountain where we were given transportation to Sweetwater District. We marched 50 miles from there to the Tennessee River which we crossed on the night of the 13th, unmolested, in pontoon boats. The entire Command having crossed, we marched about 8 miles and came upon the enemy in force at Lenoise. On the morning of the 16th we drove them from their quarters, taking a great many wagons loaded with stores. We followed the enemy to Knoxville but were forced to leave it on 4th December. We marched about 60 miles and encamped at Rogersville. We left for Virginia shortly after the commencement of 1864.

During the month of July 1864 the Company did duty in the trenches around Petersburg. On the night of 28 July we transferred to the north of the James River where we remained, doing picket duty below Chaffins Bluff until the 24th of August, when we returned to Petersburg. On the 14th of August this Company fought the enemy in front of the position in the breastworks, successfully holding for a considerable length of time until the rifle pits on the flanks were endangered, for which the enemy in overwhelming numbers came desperately on.

This Company has been in Quarters since 31 October 1864, exclusive of the reconnaisance expedition on the 10th of December. Since that date, one member of the Company has been absent, supposedly captured. On the 23rd we unified our position to right of Darbytown Road and were ordered thence to Gordonsville. We returned from Gordonsville on the 25th of December to our old position. The Company, together with the Regiment, manned the fortifications and did picket duty to the north of the Charles City Road until the night of the 24th of February 1865, when the Brigade moved down on the lines to the right some four miles and relieved Corse's Virginia Brigade at Fort Gilmer on the right of Kershair's Division.

After much hard fighting and continued suffering and privation this Company surrendered with Lee's Army on 9th of April 1865 as follows:

1, the undersigned Commanding Officer of Brattans Brigade, Field Division, Army of Northern Virginia, do, for the within named prisoners of War, belonging to the Army of Nortern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, CSA, Commanding said Army to Lieut. General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, hereby give my solemn parole of honor that the within named shall not hereafter serve in the Armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America or render aid to the enemies of the latter until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities. Done at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, this 9th day of April 1865.

Signed, BRATTON

The within named men will not be disturbed by United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Signed, George H. Tharpe

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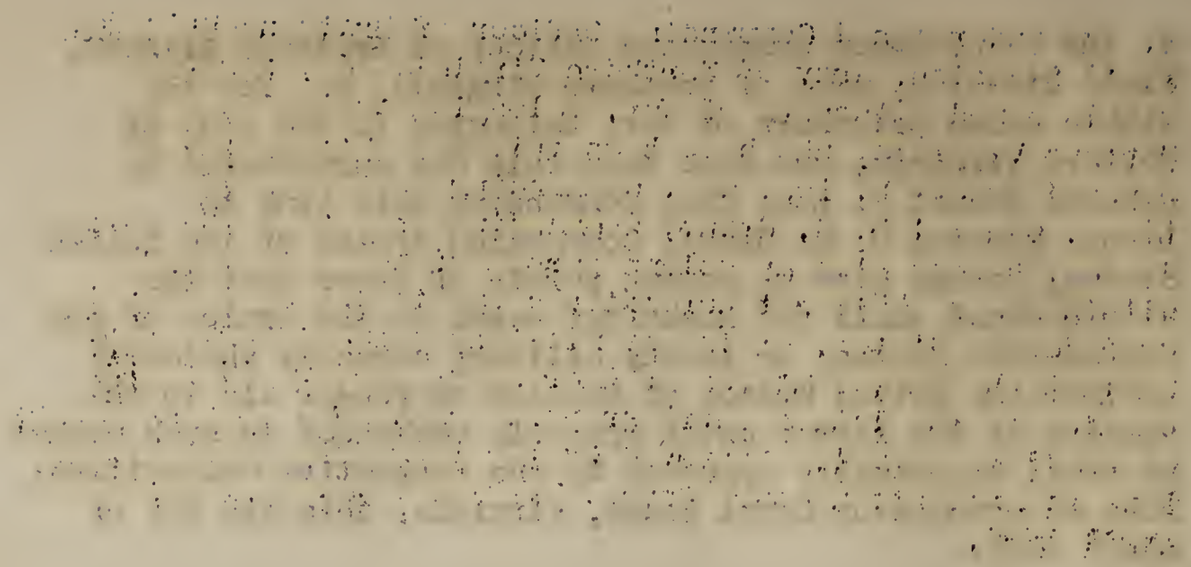

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